EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN DIVISION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE NAACP, et al.

PLAINTIFFS

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO: 3:23cv272

TATE REEVES, et al.

DEFENDANTS

TRANSCRIPT OF TELECONFERENCE

MONDAY, MAY 1, 2023

BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY T. WINGATE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

COURT REPORTER:

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MR. MARK NELSON: Good.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. MARK NELSON: Your Honor, as I was saying, we appeared here at Your Honor's orders and your request, and out of deference to Your Honor and your office, of course, we're participating. I have with me the Chief Justice and my law partner and son Ned Nelson. I'm Mark Nelson, from Hattiesburg, and I represent the Chief Justice in his official capacity.

Also with me is Hubbard Saunders, counsel for the court, Katherine Durkin, counsel for the court, and David Splaingard, counsel for the court.

So as you can imagine, we've got a lot going on over here with two actions pending.

There is a state court action pending, which I would like to talk about briefly, but first I want to say that Justice Randolph in his capacity as Chief Justice, in his official capacity, is at a distinct and separate position than the other defendants, such as Tate Reeves, the governor. That is because Justice Randolph in his capacity as chief has absolute judicial immunity that bars this action. And this is replete and clear in all the past state court and federal court actions that have addressed this, Your Honor.

Additionally, since we do have a state court proceeding going on in Hinds chancery court, we're going to file a motion for Your Honor to stay, to let the state court

proceedings proceed. We are also filing a motion in that court on the basis of sovereign immunity -- not sovereign immunity but judicial immunity.

And, Your Honor, it's just so clear that this claim, that Your Honor should take up the jurisdictional motion first because our position is that because Justice Randolph has absolute immunity, this court, in all due respect, is without jurisdiction to hear the claims.

Now that's clear in the law in the Fifth Circuit. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carroll Rhodes was counsel in the case of Magnolia Bar versus Lee, where Judge Barbour issued an opinion where the Magnolia Bar, through Mr. Rhodes, had sued the entire Supreme Court of Mississippi, and Judge Barbour dismissed the court and all of the individual members of the court on the basis of judicial immunity, stating that it's absolute.

That was appealed to the Fifth Circuit and affirmed there.

So basically this claim, Your Honor -- and cert was denied in that case. And, Your Honor, also in this case, it's very unusual because basically the plaintiffs are seeking to enjoin the chief justice from acting pursuant to this statute in futuro, or for an act in the future, claiming that any action under the statute would be a violation of their constitutional rights.

Well, if that's the case, Your Honor, then they don't

have -- they can proceed with the other defendants in the absence of Chief Justice Randolph; that to enter an injunction against Justice Randolph would be contrary to the doctrine of judicial immunity, which, Judge, it's a 500-year-old common law that's been written into the statute, 42, U.S.C., Section 1983.

The Congress amended that statute in 1996 to say that you can sue, notwithstanding immunity, except for any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission in his official capacity. And injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree is violated.

So the 1983 statute, the common law, and the law of the Fifth Circuit, and the federal immunity law also, Your Honor, it's the same action that -- it's the same immunity that Your Honor has in a proceeding with any case that you have before you.

In all due respect, what this would entail would be to approve actions by disgruntled litigants before Your Honor to sue you for an injunction.

And in this case, just basically, I don't want to get into the merits, because that's not something that I think that the Chief Justice should endeavor, but there are some 1463 prior appointments that have been made under the prior statute, 9-1-105, which that issue is before the state court. The efficacy of the statute, 9-1-105, would be a challenge to the state court, not in this court, if I understand right, the

pleadings.

But what's before Your Honor is House Bill 1020, and they -- essentially the plaintiff is throwing the kitchen sink in there, along with Justice Randolph, who separately appears here because he is the only defendant that has judicial immunity, and Your Honor should just dismiss him outright in the state or any actions against Justice Randolph, regardless of the status of the TRO or request for an injunction. And, Your Honor, we would ask that we have at least until Thursday to have our papers filed on these issues, and those issues be addressed before any injunctive relief is rendered.

THE COURT: Let me hear from you, Mr. Carroll.
Mr. Rhodes. Let me hear from you.

MR. RHODES: Your Honor, this case is distinguishable from Magnolia Bar.

And as far as judicial immunity, the reason Justice Randolph is the defendant in this case is because he is the one who can act on the unconstitutional statute, and we intend to prove later on, in the preliminary injunction hearing, how HB1020 is unconstitutional. It discriminates against the black voters and black citizens of the Seventh Circuit Court district. And we are asking the court for injunctive relief to enjoin any appointment of special judges under this particular statute, HB1020.

And in Magnolia Bar we were not asking that judges be

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, Fred W. Jeske, RMR, CRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings reported by me using the stenotype reporting method in conjunction with computer-aided transcription, and that same is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States.

s/Fred W. Jeske

FRED W. JESKE, RMR, CRR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER